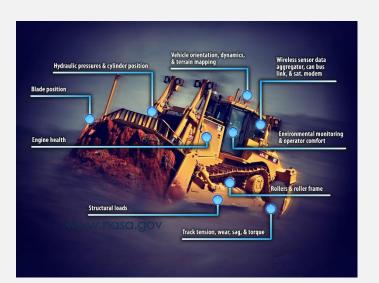


Sensor proliferation is exploding...



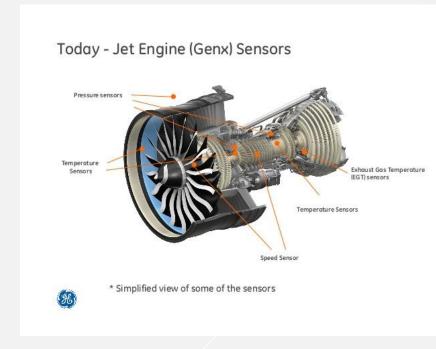
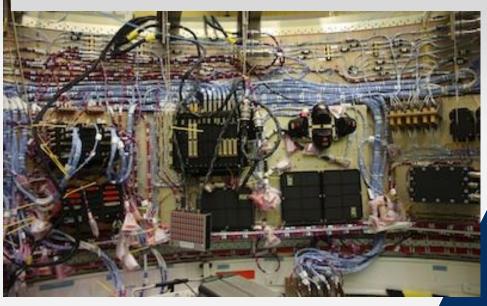


Image Sources: Google Images

DRAWBACKS TO HARDWIRED SPACECRAFT BUS ARCHITECTURES





Failures of wires and connectors

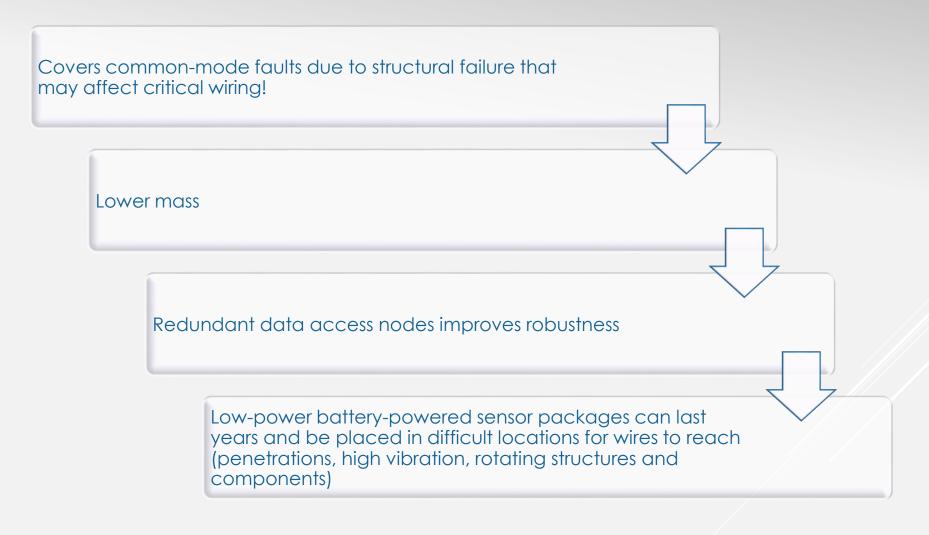
Mass of cabling and electrical interfaces

Physical restrictions on wired sensor placements (tankage, bulkhead penetrations, etc)

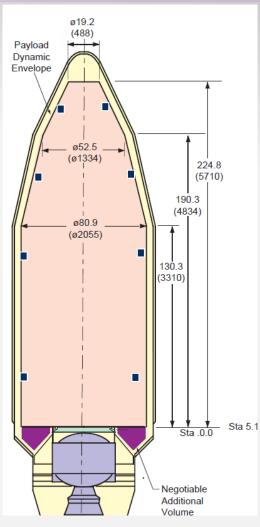
Undesired ground loops on the communication paths; long wire runs acting as antennas

Image Sources: Google Images

ADVANTAGES OF WIRELESS TECHNOLOGY



Wireless Sensor Systems for Launch System Technology Development



Internal Shroud Temp and Shroud Sensor Module

Gateway to Telemetry

Downlink

Source: Taurus Launch System Payload User's Guide

The Chosen ZigBee Module

- ➤ The Synapse
 RF200
 Modules, contain a complete
 A/D, Microcontroller,802.15.4 radio and Mesh Protocol
 Software Stack.
- Capable of uploading new software into each module over the air (OTA).

RF200P81 / SM200 Synapse 2.4 GHZ IEEE 802.15.4/ZIGBEE® RF TRANSCEIVER

RX: 22.5 mA (@ 3.3 V)

TX: 22.5 mA (@ 3.3 V)

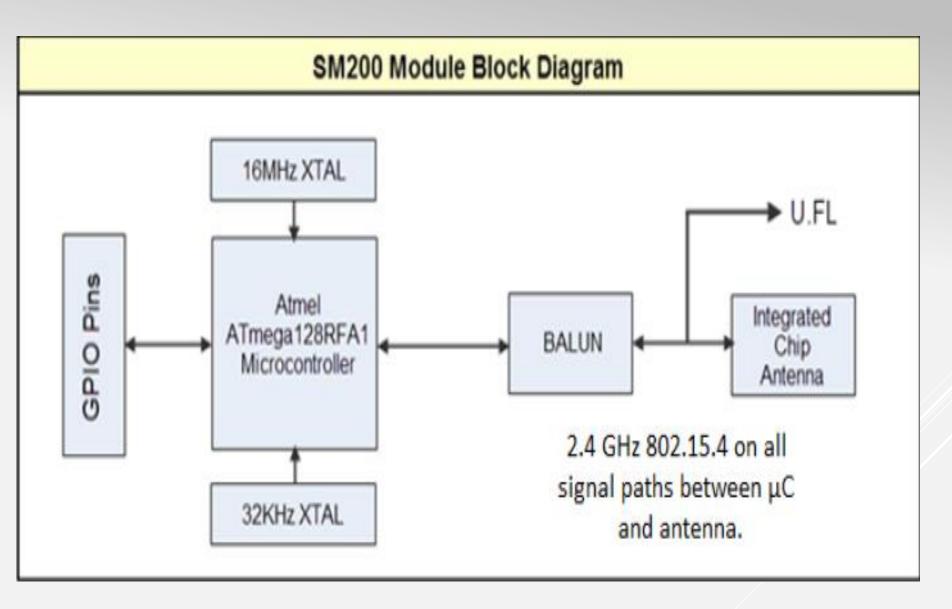
33.86mm x 33.86mm

20 GPIO and up to 7 A/D inputs









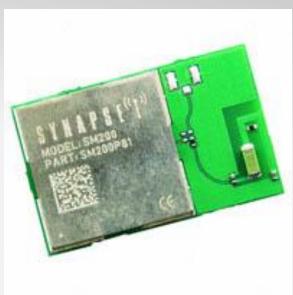
WIRELESS SYNAPSE FOOTPRINTS

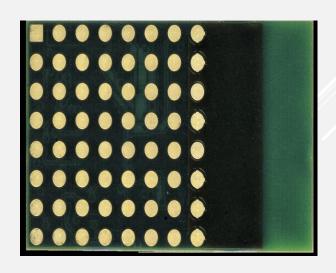
Through Hole (DIP)





Surface mount





Comparing the two generations





GEN 1

- 6 gauges all powered at same time.
- Strain gauged excitation voltage is straight off main battery rail.
- Op amp only has a 200 gain. This is a fixed gain set by on board resistor.
- No shunt or other method for onboard calibration.
- No Power Management.

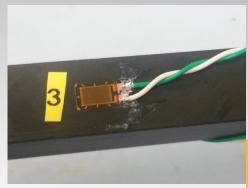


eration Two

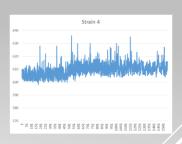
- Only 1 Gauge
- Each strain gauge has an independent constant voltage regulator driving the excitation voltage.
- Power management hardware.
- Op Amp has much larger and adjustable gains.
- Power management software.

W





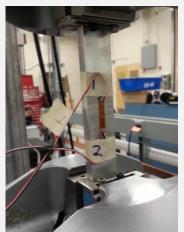




Wireless strain gauge on quadcopter



WIRELESS SENSOR **SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT**



www.nasa.gov







Wireless Strain gauge At Materials Lab Pull Tes

Materials Lab Strain gauge



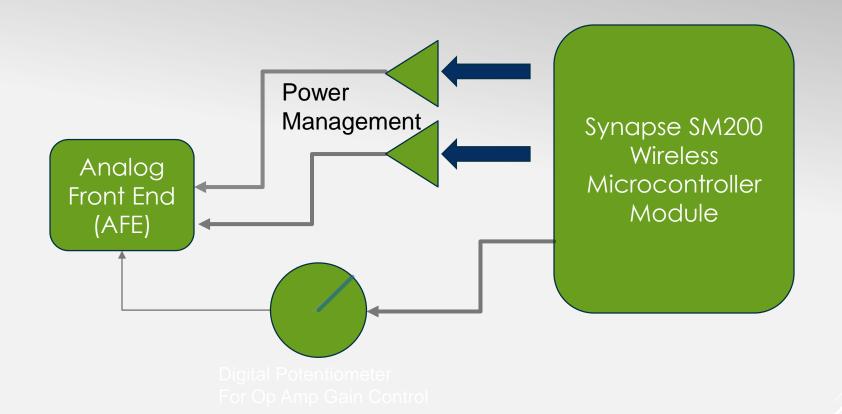
Gen 2 Wireless Strain Gauge

- * 1 Channel
- * With Battery
- * 1.5 " x 1.3 " without case.

Gen 2 Wireless Strain Gauge with power leads And strain gauge Attached.

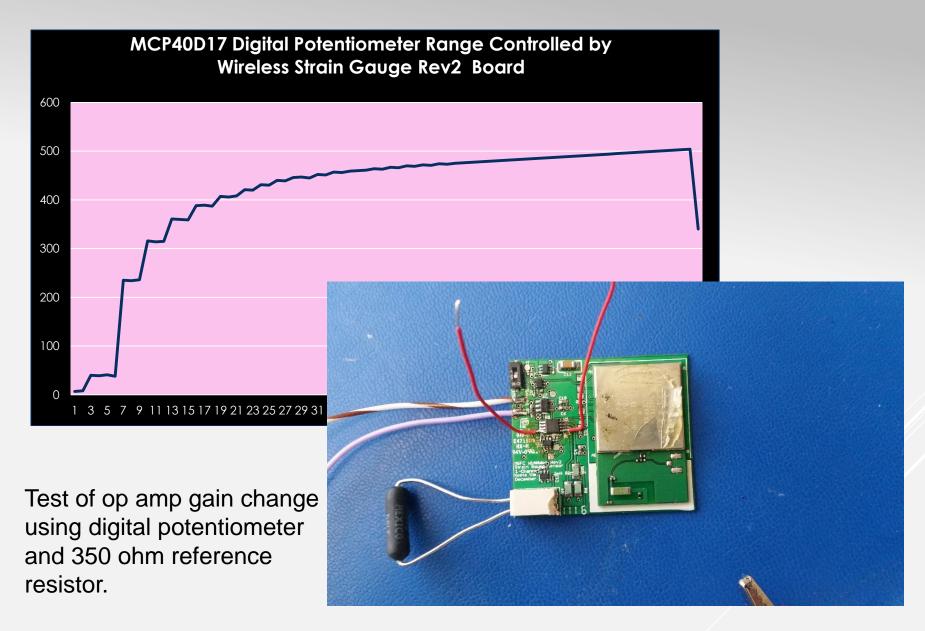


www.nasa.gov

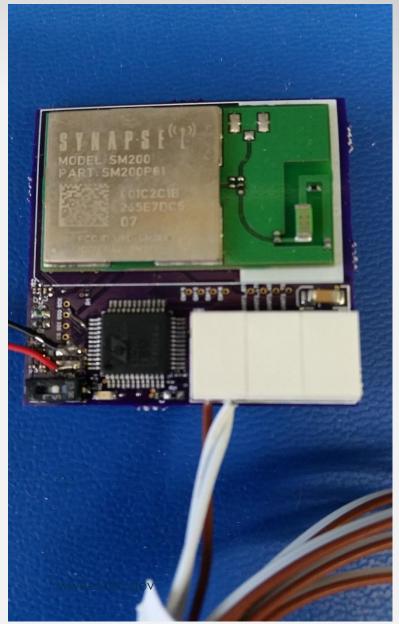


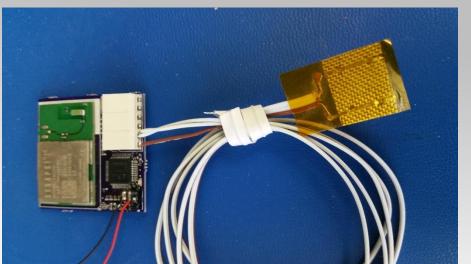
BLOCK DIAGRAM WIRFLESS STRAIN GAUGE

www.nasa.gov



Wireless Temp Board





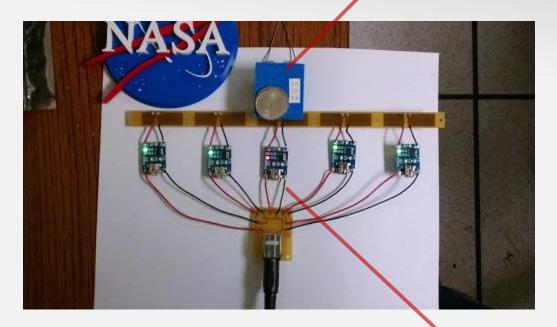
With RTD

Can measure:

- virtually all standard (type B, E, J, K, N, S, R, T) or custom thermocouples.
- Automatically compensate for cold junction temperatures and linearize the results.
- 2-, 3-, or 4-wire RTDs.
- Thermistors.
- Diodes.
- SPI bus controlled.

3-D printed (additive manufactured) casing for the 5-bay charging system was designed and created. Same as the blue housing for sensor node.

This is one wireless module on charging circuit. Charging bay has room for 5 modules.

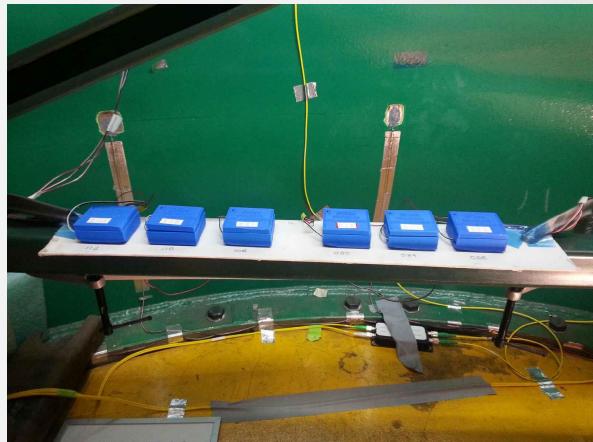


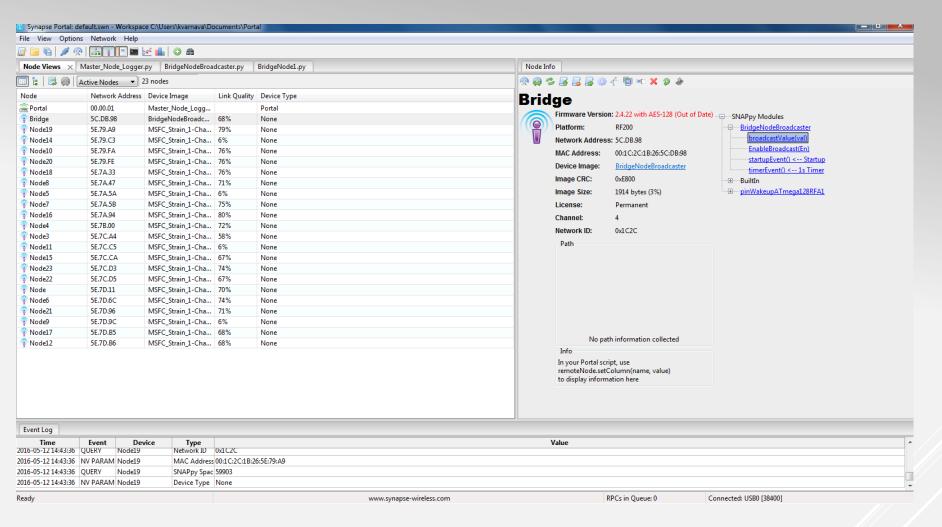
Commercial charging nodes , are specific for charging and preventing over charging of Li-ion batteries.



Composite Shell Buckling Test

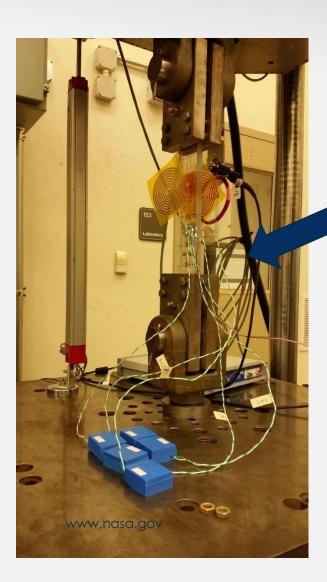
20 – 1 Channel MSFC Wireless Sensor inside Composite shell





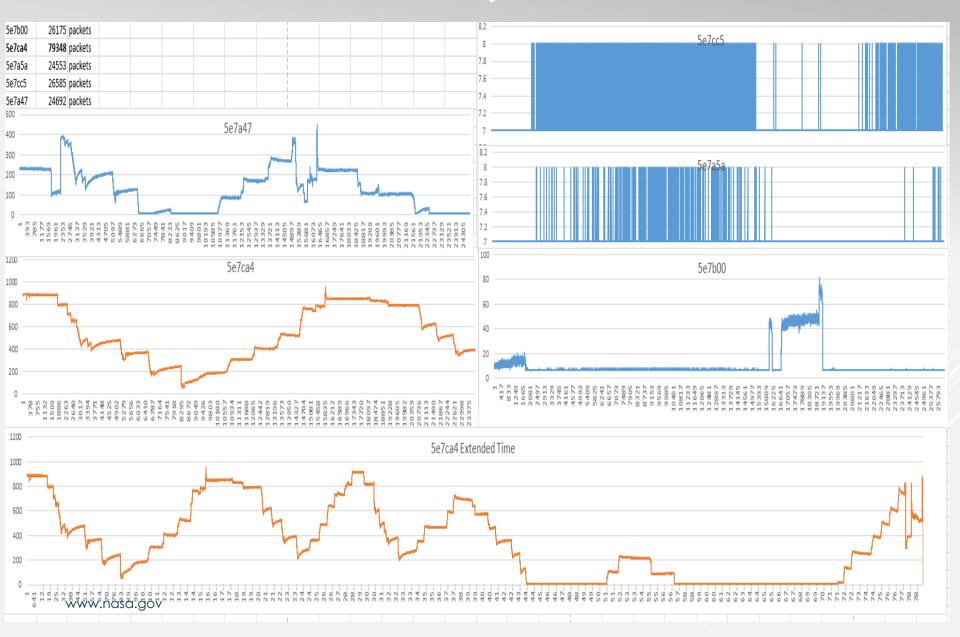
Control GUI – Large amount of interference caused all of the nodes to drop out shortly after test began. The test article was in a safety keep out zone so there was no way to fix or restart with fewer nodes after testing started.

Test Lab Pull Test July 2016 Setup





Test Lab Pull Test July 2016 Data Results





Better Battery and Power Management

Calibration shunt that can be switched in and out of circuit by software.





Coming In Gen 3

Advanced Software Controls



- Kosta Varnavas ES36
 - kosta.varnavas@nasa.gov
 - 256-544-2638
- Jeff Richeson ES35
 - <u>James.j.richeson@nasa.gov</u>
 - 256-961-0128

Back Up Charts

SM200 Specifications

Table 1.0 Specifications		SM200P81/PU1	RF200P81/PU1
Performance	Outdoor LOS Range	Up to 1500/2500 feet at 250Kbps	
	Transmit Power Output	3 dBm	
	RF Data Rate	250Kbps, 500Kbps, 1Mbps, 2Mbps	
	Receiver Sensitivity	-100 dBm (1% PER, 250Kbps)	
Power Requirements	Supply Voltage	1.8 - 3.6 V	
	Transmit Current (Typ@3.3V)	22.5 mA	
	Idle/Receive Current (Typ@3.3V)	20.5 mA	
	Power-down Current (Typ@3.3V)	0.37 μΑ	
General	Frequency	ISM 2.4 GHz	
	Spreading Method	Direct Sequence (DSSS)	
	Modulation	O-QPSK	
	Dimensions	29.8mm x 19mm	33.86mm x 33.86mm
	Operating Temperature	- 40 to 85 deg C.	
	Antenna Options	Integrated Chip Antenna / External Antenna	
Networking	Topology		
	Error Handling	Retries and acknowledgement	
	Number of Channels	16	
Available I/O	UARTS with HW Flow Control	2 Ports - 8 total I/O	
	GPIO	38 total; 7 can be analog- in with 10bit ADC	20 total; 7 can be analog- in with 10bit ADC
Agency Approvais	FCC Part 15.249	FCC ID: U9O-SM200	FCC ID: U9O-SM200
	Industry Canada (IC)	IC: 7084A-SM200	IC: 7084A-SM200
	CE Certified	Yes	Yes

Generation 2

Only 1 Gauge

Another version coming with 3 gauges for 3-dimensionle measurements

Each strain gauge has an independent constant voltage regulator driving the excitation voltage

• This provides solid voltages for more accurate measurements.

Power Management Hardware

 The power for each gauge sub circuit can be turned on or off by software saving battery power.

Op Amp has much larger and adjustable gains

- Gains up to 1000 and is variable under
- software control via digital potentiometer.

Power Management Software

• Software can control power management www.hahardware to maximize battery life.



DRAWBACKS TO HARDWIRED SPACECRAFT BUS ARCHITECTURES

Failures of wires and connectors

Mass of cabling and electrical interfaces

High cost of late design changes in hardwired bus architectures; DFI change costs

Development time overhead for allocating routes and places, shields, connectors, brackets, cable trays, fasteners, supporting structure, etc.

Physical restrictions on wired sensor placements (tankage, bulkhead penetrations, etc)

Undesired ground loops on the communication paths; long wire runs acting as antennas

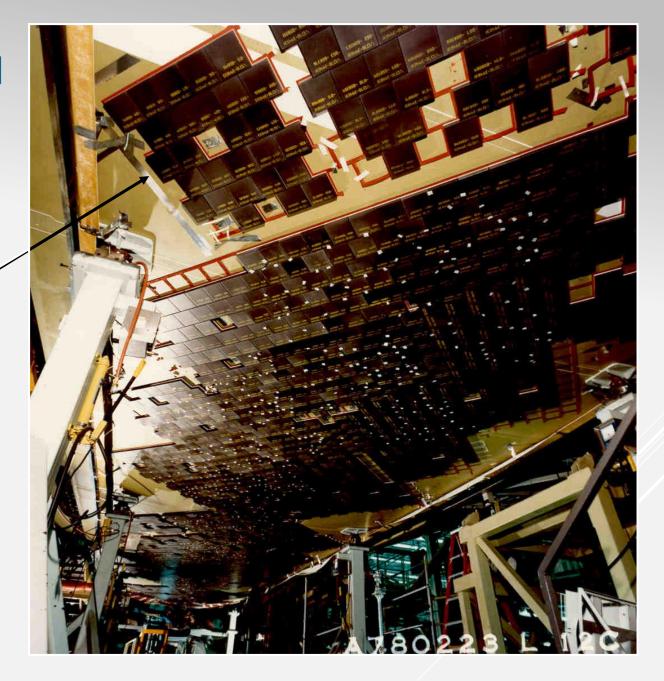
Electromagnetic compatibility issues (EMC), crosstalk, solar flux across wires

(from Amini, et al 2007)

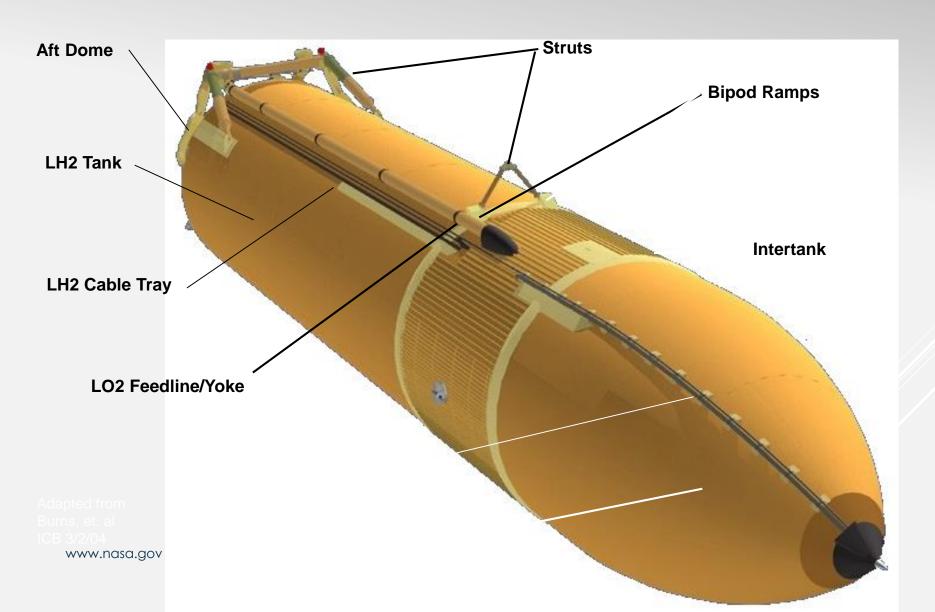


TILES DURING INSTALLATION ON THE SPACE SHUTTLE

Note grouping of tiles by array



ET CAPABILITIES & CONSTRAINTS



SPACE SHUTTLE DURING REENTRY

The tiles prove to be "one of the most successful subsystems on the Orbiter."

-- Aaron Cohen, Orbiter Project Manager

Success of the tiles is a tribute to Robert Beasley, Inventor

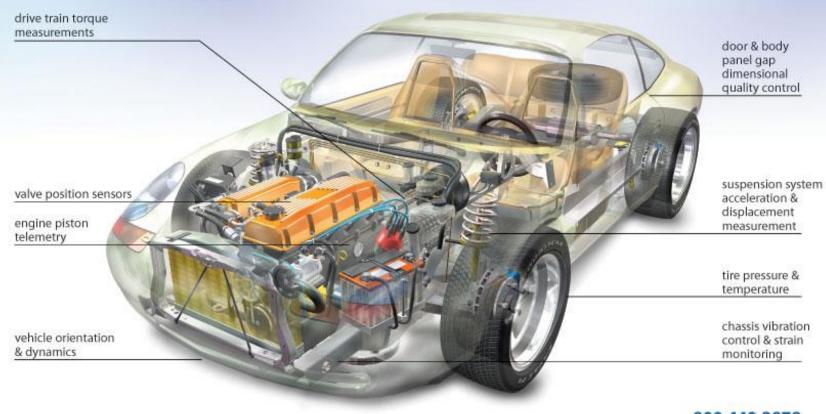


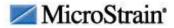
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Measure strain, torque, displacement, temperature, acceleration & orientation







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